10: Schumacher--223 [2] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 351, 361, 764

The Chinese villages in the lowland plain are mostly hidden in bamboo jungles. Some of them are situated at the foot of mountain spurs where they are well protected against the weather. They are surrounded by burial grounds and enclosed within high brick walls. Wide and swampy ditches gird these unimpressive places, whose inhabitants make a meager living. But for centuries the Chinese have preserved the ruins and trash with sentimental care.

15: U.S. Navy--24 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 493, 788, 764

"Funeral ceremonies and wedding parties occasion the passage of large numbers of people into and out of the cities. Cars, rickshaws, and coolie-borne palanquins are used. The hours at which funerals are held are determined by divination. Hence it is not unusual to encounter many people moving rapidly and noisily along the road at any hour of the night. Police permission must be secured for such affairs."

764 parasitic diseases, pneumonia, diarrhea, and intestinal inflammation, but the remarkable success in general of the health measures undertaken by the Japanese is evident in the decreased death rate during the course of the Japanese occupation.

DECLINE OF DEATH RATES DURING 1906-1942

Year	Total Population	Number of Deaths	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 pop.
1906	3,156.7	104.7	33.2
1925	4,147.5	98.0	23.6
1942	6,249.5	112.0	18.0

Source: Statistical Summary of Taiwan for the Past Fifty-one Years, Taipei, 1946, Tables 50 and 87. Crude death rates are calculated by the author.

Since the end of World War II, the most prevalent and menacing diseases have been tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, trachoma, leprosy, parasitic diseases, and diarrhea. Of lesser incidence are diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox, typhus, plague, cholera, and venereal diseases. Significant progress has been made since the war in controlling a number of these diseases, particularly malaria, tuberculosis, the venereal diseases, leprosy, and trachoma. Progress in this area and in the building of hospitals, expansion of

17. [from previous page] The Statistical Summary of Taiwan for the Past Fifty-one Years, Taipei, 1946, Table 91.

744 medical facilities, training of personnel and distribution of medical supplies have been effected through the joint undertakings of Chinese Government, United States, and international agencies, namely, the American MSMC, American Board for Medical Aid to China, Sino-American JCRR, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The decline in the death rate during the 1948-53 period from 14.3 to 9.5 per 1,000 population[18] is clear evidence of the advances made by these joint efforts.

B. Specific Measures

744 Malaria. The Japanese in the last years of their malaria-control program maintained 375 malaria stations throughout the island for the administration of suppressive drugs. During the war the efforts were discontinued and an epidemic broke out in the post-war years. The Malaria Eradication Program begun in 1952 under the joint sponsorship of the Provincial Government, WHO, MSMC, and JCRR, arrives at complete elimination of the disease from the island by the end of 1956. By early 1956, the program had provided direct protection against malaria to more than 5,500,000 residents of formerly malarial areas.[19] The control program is carried out through (1) continuous checking and study of malaria parasites and treatment of malaria patients in the rehabilitated 144 malaria control stations throughout the island, and (2) the planned residual spraying with DDT of all dwellings in

18. See Table 8 in chapter on Population.

19. Mutual Security Mission to China, International Cooperation Adm., The Public Health Program on Taiwan (unpublished pamphlet), Taipei, 1955, p. 6.